LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY MRS. M. R. WALTON.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to Mrs. M. R. WALTON, Fort Worth, Tex.

IN THE FIRELIGHT.

The fire upon the hearth is low,
And there is stillness everywhere.
Like troubled spirits here and there
The firelight shadows fluttering go;
And as the shadows round me creep
A childish treble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a further room
Comes, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And, somehow, with that little prayer
And that sweet treble in my ears
My thought goes back to distant years,
And lingers with the dear one there;
And as I hear the child's amen
My mother's faith comes back to me,
Crouched at her side I seem to be,
And mother holds my hands again.

Oh, for an hour in that dear place!
Oh, for the peace of that dear time!
Oh, for that childish trust sublime!
Oh, for a glimpse of mother's face!
Yet, as the shadows round me creep,
I do not seem to be alone—
Sweet magic of that trembling tone,
And, "Now I lay me down to sleep!"
—[EUGENE FIELD.

IN BRIEF.

If it were permitted to judge modern social life by the critical utterances so often heard, there would be reason to believe that the members of polite society carried with them a foot rule wherewith to measure by their own individuality whatever came under their inspection. The critical spirit thus fostered deprives its possessor of simple unalloyed pleasure. It does this in distorting the vision and magnifying flaws, and the indulgence of it does not in the least degree benefit the critic nor the one criticised. Sifted down, much of so-called criticism resolves itself into a question of like or dislike, and there is not apparent in the person expressing it any of the capabilities or qualifications of a first-rate critic.

The habit of personal criticism grows by what it feeds upon. Not only is the result of the labor of an individual legitimate food, but the dress, manners and foibles of others form abundant material for a carping spirit, the frequent indulgence of which is followed by dissatisfaction with everyone and with everything. It has been truly said, "Where everyone criticises, no one produces," hence it is rare that critics are found among the workers.

The stage has always been a favorite field for the amateur critic. Whether it be the play or the player, this class of theater-goers do not seek amusement—they only are in search of fuel to feed the fire that consumes all simple pleasure. Music, painting and sculpture are but subjects for the dissecting knife in their hands, diverted from its philanthropic purpose to causeless cutting. Amateur critics invariably lack discrimination; having folded away the mantle of charity they take no account in their openly avowed opinions of the moral, religious, political, æsthetic, sensuous sympathies and antipathies that play an inevitable part in all lives and in every act. With a lack of discrimination there is also that of fair comparison; if some author, artist or individual happens to be a favorite this one is compared with others and always to his or her advantage, and to the disparagement of others. Again, such critics set up standards of their own and although the field of selection may be ever so contracted, by what it furnishes everything is judged. The procrustean bed may be too short, but on it everyone must lie, whether the victim is stretched or maimed.

Preliminary work upon which all correct criticism is based, and is the careful examination and thorough understanding of whatever is to be criticised, is disregarded, and because there has been no suitable preparation for the work, it would be in better taste, if not in better spirit, if there was less airing of crude opinion and less manifestation of a spirit to pick flaws. In order to be original or superior, it is not necessary to find fault or to point out imperfections, and for the individual himself it is far better to search for pleasure in all things, however amenable they may be to harsh criticism from the standpoint of an artist, than to turn the microscope upon the work or the workers that may chance to come within its range.

Vivisection may be tolerated in a science devoted to ameliorating the ills of mankind, but whenever the knife becomes merely an instrument for exhibiting the operator's skill or superior learning it is one of cruelty only, so is it with those who are given to being hypercritical, they are seldom actuated by a desire to benefit the one criticised, but rather to display their own superiority. After all it is well to remember it is easier to destroy than to construct, and the iconoclast has at best an ungracious task if his work stops at destruction.

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It is much the fashion to call our girls "buds," and when they are sweet and simple, content with the beauty nature gives to youth and innocency they are well named. Life's morning is theirs and the roseate tints of dawn so gild any clouds that may fleck the morning sky as to render even these objects of beauty rather than subjects for apprehension. Yet the young girl's path is not all flowery; it has its thorns and she often finds it somewhat labyrinthian, walking in it uncertainly, not knowing exactly whither it tends, often needing, if not wishing for, the hand of a trusted guide or the presence of some mentor. Happy is that young woman who has both and who seeks the guidance of the one and the wise counsel of the other.

It is pleasant to praise, while it often happens that words of truth are offending. Neither is plain speaking always relished, however much it may be deserved, or whatever of kind intention there may be in the speaker. It is, therefore, with hesitancy that we approach a subject that may be unpalatable, and ask in advance our pardon for what is to follow.

Modern teaching does not in every instance favor the development in youth of veneration for persons of maturer years, but it is hoped that a few plain words on this subject will be appreciated for the spirit prompting their utterance and also for the lesson that is intended to be conveyed, as these columns are intended to benefit the girls quite as much as the matrons.

The particular point toward which this discourse is directed is a certain lack of respect in the manner of too many young girls to older women. This often arises no doubt from a want of care in the minor courtesies of life, but whatever the cause it always reflects unfavorably on the girl.

A married lady was heard to say not long since of a young girl: "There goes a girl who has been my guest and shared my hospitality time and again, and yet she never speaks to me; if she does not know what is ordinary politeness she ought to be taught it." Now here was a young lady moving in good society who had fallen into the habit of the age—if the phrase is not too comprehensive—of thinking it unnecessary to notice a married lady so much older than herself.

The young woman who came across the street car to lower the window for a gray-haired dame, was of different mould, although her dress may not have been a Redfern or a Felix. She belonged to an honored class whose members advance to hold open the door for a senior to pass out, or show daughterly devotion by a careful solicitude for the comfort and happiness of mother.

It is such little things that make impressions, and from these large deductions are made not only by women but by men, who are apt to regard these trifles, if they may be so regarded, as the indexes to character. It costs so little to be polite and agreeable to all with whom we associate that no one, young or old, ought to be miserly in the expenditure—because of its cheapness the value may have been overlooked, and for this reason these few plain words are spoken. Once thought is directed to the attractiveness which comes of the common exercise of the amenities and courtesies due from young people to their elders there will be sure to result a more careful observance of a sweet courtesy which enhances the beauty and increases the fragrance of the lovely buds that brighten life's highway.

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The usual order of home rule is reversed in the domestic life of Kaiser Wilhelm; he requires his mother to submit her plans for an outing to him for his approval and sanction. It is fair to infer that the wooden shoe is not as serviceable in a growing family as is the time-honored slipper.

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One of the quickest transitions known is that of a domestic cyclone to a perfect calm when a stranger enters the door. A man in his business maintains self-control, as does the society woman in the drawing room. Then why not at home among the members of the family. Every one has their moods and cannot always be as smiling as a June day, yet whatever the mood the relation of family is not a warrant to inflict one's moods on others, nor home a place to exhibit the ugliness of one's nature.

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The recent patent centennial has given a new impetus to inventors. Particularly is this true of women, who are in a fair way to disprove the theory that they never invent anything that is useful. There is soon to be issued a pamphlet describing 500 inventions newly recorded in the patent office by females. Among these is one by Lizzie Sthreshly, a Texas girl, who has made a type writer for the blind.

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The family grumbler is by no means the most pleasant member, and yet, unpopular as he or she may be, it often happens that the family is benefited by the growling. Is it not often the case that the food is better prepared, the house tidier and the youngsters better behaved because of some one who is hard to please.

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Among the recent club organizations composed of New York women is one called "Bride, Wife and Mothers' Club." The members meet on Wednesday to study and discuss subjects of special interest to them in these family relations, such as "Choosing and Furnishing a Home," "Best and Easiest Way of Keeping House," "House Cleaning and Its Aid," "How to Dress, Amuse and Train Children," "How to Make Home Pleasant for Both Husband and Children," and "How to be Neighborly Without Being Gossipy." A woman physician has been hired to talk on "Babies and Their Needs," "Emergencies and How to Meet Them," "The Medicine Box and Its Uses." A trained nurse has given practical lessons in the care of the sick, the making of beds for invalids, the bandaging of simple wounds that are not serious enough to need the doctor's attention, and the preparation of food for the sick. A professional cook has instructed them in the mysteries of her art, from marketing to desert. A dressmaker has taught them how to cut children's clothes, and at a late meeting a kindergarten teacher showed them simple ways of amusing the little ones.

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How many of the women who are adopting the troubadour fashion of wearing peacock feathers know that these wandering knights first stripped the rib of its feathers to the eye and then stuck it in their cap to indicate that the eye of the world was upon them. Women who by wearing this gaudy plumage seek to attract attention and to invite admiration, ere donning their proud feathers, should have a care that they do not, like the bird from whence the ornaments are plucked, draw criticism to glaring discrepancies in costume or in person.

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The advanced price of whalebone is the result of scarcity of whales and not of a corner on bones. The whale has been so valuable that, like the buffalo of the plains, it is likely to disappear and be reckoned with the extinct monsters of previous ages. Women will have to learn to make their own bones do their duty or invent a substitute. The decadence of whale fishing may lead to the universal adoption of Greek styles.

CHAT ON FASHION.

Crabbe, a quaint writer of poesy, who lived in the latter half of the Eighteenth century, discoursed on many topics and did not omit from the list that one to which this space is usually devoted. He causticly says:

Fashion, though folly's child and guide of fools,
Rules e'en the wisest, and in learning rules.
From crowds and courts to wisdom's seat she goes
And reigns triumphant o'er her mother foes.

If the poet's estimate of the extent of fashion's sway is correct, there is no occasion for apology if the readers of this department look in fashion's glass and seek to know what new conceptions are reflected there, for if the "wisest" are ruled by folly's child then ordinary mortals must expect to be her subjects and to concede that science, philosophy and reform oftener gain hearing and converts when garments of goodly fashion are worn by the apostles. If this is true, women need not blush in owning to a most natural desire for knowing the styles and an anxiety to have their costuming modish.

The preparations for summer attiring are fast drawing to a close, that is if women have been at all provident, for when June days come and are followed by the warmer ones of July and August, it is enough to live without taking thought for raiment. One of the perplexities of selecting for the summer is the wealth from which to select, one must go into the shops armed with good judgment, and having a definite aim, or bewilderment is sure to follow, and the results of purchase will be anything but satisfactory. Of late, not only the multiplicity of beautiful fabrics bewilders, but there is the question of color, tones and half tones, shades of difference that make the discrimination between the becoming and the unbecoming extremely difficult. There has been a tradition, for instance, that anyone, blonde or brunette, might wear white, and that white was white, now a nicer taste that borders on that of the artistic, demonstrates that no blonde, unless her cheeks are the pinkest of flesh tint, and the rest of the skin very fair, may wear white in other than creamy tints. So is it with the red hat encountered so often on the promenade. A red hat, really pretty, and a pretty girl looks pretty under one, but she must be not merely pretty, she must be bright and happy looking; a red hat on a somber visaged maiden is as out of place as would have been the plumed chapeau of the cavalier on the close cropped head of the puritan.

After a wise choice of fabric and color there comes the even more weighty consideration of the fashioning, which must be adapted to the material and to the use for which the costume is designed.

Many of the crepons and grenadines this season have the waist and skirt in one piece, to be fastened in the back or under full draperies. Gowns of crepe de chine and India silk are made up simply and worn over a silk petticoat. Fine light striped silks are being used for summer reception dresses, with narrow flounces cut in leaf patterns for skirt and bodice trimming. Some imported Paris dresses show the panier on one side only, the other being left plain. What is really most needed for service during the summer are outing suits. Most of these are made in three pieces, jacket, skirt and shirt or blouse waist. The jacket and skirt are prettiest of white cloth, checked with gray and blue, or gray and brown, or gray and red, the blouse being of the blue, brown or red shade shown in the check. The Gordon sash is still worn when the shirt waist is chosen instead of blouse. An outing suit which is meant for walking has a plain skirt, with a loose-fronted jacket, fastened with eight large pearl buttons, worn over a tight-fitting waistcoat. Often each piece of the suit is different, the skirt being of check, the jacket of plain cheviot, the vest or waistcoat of chamois-colored corduroy.

Horseback riding has grown to be a favorite pastime with many young ladies, and one studying modes will find nothing more jaunty and servicable than a habit made of melton cloth with a vest of checked Marseilles in dainty colors. This is notched just enough at the neck to show a scarf, which is pierced with a horseshoe pin, a a riding whip or diamond. The collar, which is as high standing as the neck will allow, turns over in front points. The coat is single-breasted, buttoning with three buttons, turning away at neck in a notched ecru collar, which shows several inches of fancy vest and which turns away also below the three buttons to show the vest again. The fit of this coat over the hips is perfect, as of course it is elsewhere. The plain coat sleeves show a line of white cuff. The hair is made to look curly and is carried well up under the black beaver, to look as if short. A pair of patent leather riding boots and a pretty whip finish the equipment of "Lady Di" at this season.

Fancy little capes grace the shoulders of promenaders. These are of lace and of silk, and are profusely decorated with jet. Their fashion is borrowed from the portraits of mediæval beauties of the court of Henry II., Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria. The interest, however, to the pretty wearer is solely is it becoming? This is sure to be the case if the girl is tall and has a long neck.

For a traveling gown much can be said in favor of serge. On a long trip it stands more hard usage than almost any other material. The serge gown is suitably made with a plain, undraped skirt to clear the ground, and a box-plaited belted waist. If the trip is to be long and to a cooler climate, the shirt waist is hardly advisable, as it increases luggage, while a box of traveler's ruching that can be easily put into one's satchel will supply each day any needed freshness. The Cleopatra bag and belt is convenient for many small but often needed articles. More dressy traveling suits are in checks or figured goods, trimmed with velvet, made with coat bodice or medium length jackets, belted at the waist and showing linen front and collar, with revers of velvet.

If the terminus of the trip is to be any one of the numerous lake resorts or some one of the attractive seashores, there are essentials in preparation that may be suggested to the inexperienced traveler. The first of these is a gray of blue flannel boating suit. These colors are suggested because they are not apt to fade or spot; in addition to one or two nice dresses and a party dress or two, it is better not to overstock oneself in the matter of dresses. For service have a hat wide brimmed with ties, carry this from home, as fancy prices are asked for such hats at the resorts. A good supply of lisle or cotton gloves will not come amiss and for the comfort of the feet have tennis shoes, a pair of stout boots and also a pair of rubbers. As the glare of sky and water is apt to affect the eyes a pair of blue glasses is a wise provision, and to preserve hands and face from the effects of exposure it is well to carry a supply of cold cream, and a mixture of glycerine and rose water. If bathing is to be a part of the summer's pleasure, it is better to have an individual suit, and it is also wise to carry plenty of underwear unless laundry bills are a matter of no consequence for laundry work at watering places is by no means ill-paid labor.

For morning wear in quiet retreats or at home, the pretty ginghams of the season are usually made with a plain skirt full at the back, attached to a waist, the fronts of which are gathered on the shoulder. The waist is made over a fitted lining opening over a long slender V of embroidery that extends to the waist line; the back is similarly made. A little frill of embroidery finishes the neck. A deep ruffle of the gingham upon a belt is fastened about the waist to give a basque effect, and may, if the wearer choose, be covered with velvet.

NOTES.

Black satin is used for high full sleeves in lace gown.

A novelty in coats is a black blazer with rolled collar and scalloped edges all around.

Big rosettes on opera slippers are again in style, and they make the feet smaller by contrast.

Spanish jackets, real or simulated by an outline of galloon or embroidery, are as popular as ever.

This season a fancy crops out for long chains worn about the neck and hanging loosely over the bust.

The newest long frocks for babies are made all in one—simply gathered into a square yoke, without any attempt at defining the waist.

Slender garlands of flowers are placed around the upper edge of half open bodices for dressy evening wear, or are set diagonally across the chest and bordering the extreme edge of the sheath skirt.

The Recamier waist crossed upon the left side is generally made up in wash dresses, and sometimes the entire gown is shirred upon a tight-fitting lining, at least six narrow shirrs shaping the waist, the shoulders being fitted in the same manner.

The fabrics most used for blouses and shirt waists are made of fancy surahs, wash silks, French flannel and percale, but for mid-summer wear they are also being made of finest linen lawn, embroidered muslin, crepe de chine and India silk daintily buttonholed and embroidered on the fronts, collar and cuffs.

Many of the bodices for slender, youthful wearers are sharply pointed, and fasten under the arm, or else in the back folds, or passementerie trimmings cover the darts, or else the bodice lining alone has darts, with the outside laid in close surplice pleats. The sleeves are full, but not so high in effect as in the early spring.

The number of different sleeves worn this year is marvelous. They are almost as varied as the dress materials, yet when studied they are found to be the outgrowths of the Valois sleeve familiarized to us by portraits of Catherine de Medici, and seen also quite as often in masculine as in feminine portraits of that effeminate epoch. This style of sleeve, close on the lower arm and wide and high at the top, is used on any and all costumes, and for jackets, wraps, tea-gowns and even night-dresses.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MONUMENTS TO WOMEN.

"What American woman ever had a monument erected to her memory? I mean a public monument by her countrymen. The question may seem a simple one, and there may have been dozens of such women, but I can find no record of them. By answering you will greatly oblige. Very respectfully,
MRS. JOHN H. MULLINS.

The statue erected to "Margaret" in the city of New Orleans is, we believe, the only one in this country which is a public monument. "Margaret," as she preferred to be called, was a poor widow with only a small bake shop, yet in the devotion of her life to charity she did much good. She was eminently successful in business and became the foundress of several charitable institutions. The statue erected by her admirers represents her in her plain attire, seated in a chair with her rugged honest face turned toward two children at her knee.

HOUSEWIFE HINTS.

The fashionable way to eat an orange at table is to cut it in a half and "dig out with a spoon."

Strawberries, like ice cream, so fashion decrees, should be eaten with a fork, never with a spoon.

New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put into them.

To remove rust from knives cover the blades with sweet oil for a day or two and then rub with a lump of fresh lime.

The unpleasant smell in newly painted appartments may be lessened by setting pails of fresh water around on the floors.

After cleaning closets sprinkle borax around the edges of the shelves and floor, and you will not be troubled with roaches there.

To melt chocolate, break it in a few pieces, then melt it in a small dish set in the top of the teakettle; it is not necessary to grate it.

A cheap disinfectant is made by dissolving a pound of copperas in two gallons of boiling water, and sprinkling it whenever required

Hot cakes, pies, etc., need not be removed from the pans in which they are baked, if precaution is taken to set them up on small supports, so that the air can circulate under them. This effectually prevents the moisture from steam of the bottom of the pan.

Not all may know that a hot iron—poker, if nothing better—run around a window glass will loosen the putty, when it may be easily scraped and the broken pane removed. The new pane may be inserted, putty neatly and carefully laid on and the work is done.

Sandwiches made with grated ham, which may be potted and kept on hand, are easier to digest than when made of the sliced meats. The lean part of the ham should be grated like cheese and flavored with mustard, pepper and a little vinegar. A little olive oil or cream mixed through at the last will be found a great improvement.

OUTFIELDERS.

Mrs. Jesse McCormack and Mrs. Mary L. Burton have been elected police justices in Burr Oak and Jamestown, Kan., respectively.

Miss Amanda T. Jones of Chicago is president of the Woman's canning and preserving company, which is said to have a capital of $1,000,000.

Miss Estelle M. Callen has just been appointed a master in chancery, at Pontiac, Ill. She is the first woman in the state to fill such an office.

Miss Middy Morgan, the only woman who reports the stock and cattle market for the New York press, is nearly six feet in height. She tramps about the Hoboken stockyards in big boots and does her work well. She lives alone in a little house on Staten island.

Mrs. Kate Pier of Milwaukee is the first woman court commissioner in the United States, it is claimed. One of her daughters is also a lawyer, and two others are studying law. And not only is their mother-in-law, but their father is a lawyer, besides. Leading lawyers in Milwaukee perceive that they will soon have several Piers at the bar.

Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson was the inventor of the first ice cream refrigerator in this country. Before her invention ice cream was made by a spoon constantly kept stirring up the cream. She devised the crank, and got out a patent for her invention in the year 1843. She afterwards sold the right of her patent for $1500. She lived in Washington all her life, and died in 1890 at the ripe old age of ninety-five years.

According to bank statistics, Mrs. L. McCall, who was elected director of the First national bank of Canton, Ill., in 1874, and who still holds the position, is entitled to the distinction of being the first bank director who was a woman. The second woman director of a bank is Mrs. Mobias Bradley, who was elected director of the First national bank of Peoria, Ill., in 1875. Miss Maggie P. Raymond, of whom Mrs. Black is a nephew, has also been director of theFirst national bank of Canton for eight or ten years.

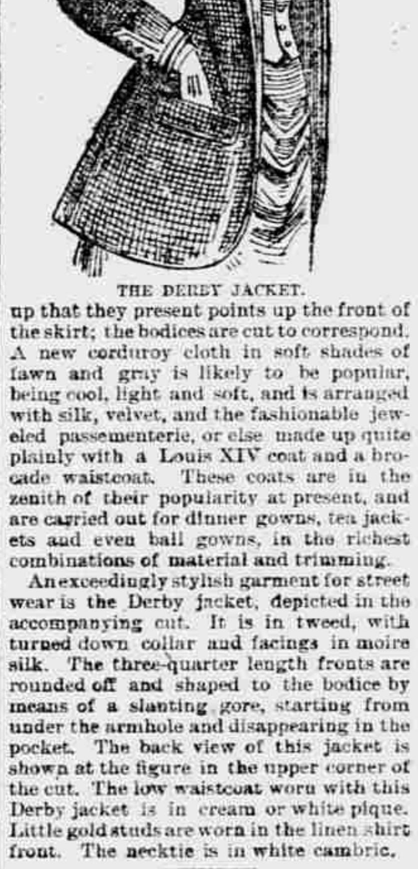
Two young ladies in New York are making a great deal of money in a very novel way. In their youth their father taught them to play chess, and now they teach the mysteries of the game and earn between $10,000 and $15,000 a year apiece. They do not teach individuals; they tutor classes, and these are generally formed of six persons, who pay never less than $15 each for a course of a dozen lessons.

The first woman honored with equal position and pay with men professors is said to have been Professor Harriet Cooke of Cornell, who holds the chair of history in the university. She has taught there for twenty-three years.

THE MODES OF THE DAY.

Styles Adopted with Woolen Fabrics in the Tailor Made Gowns.

The severe style adopted with tweeds and other woolen materials suggests the idea that tailor made gowns have it all their own way at present, and dresses manipulated by women's hands are confined to evening wear. Many of the light woolen fabrics have large diamonds or looped rings in couples scattered over them, while others have what are ironically called London snowflakes, being of very doubtful white. Many of the striped materials are so made



THE DERBY JACKET.

up that they present points up the front of the skirt; the bodices are cut to correspond. A new corduroy cloth in soft shades of fawn and gray is likely to be popular, being cool, light and soft, and is arranged with silk, velvet, and the fashionable jeweled passementerie, or else made up quite plainly with a Louis XIV coat and a brocade waistcoat. These coats are in the zenith of their popularity at present, and are carried out for dinner gowns, tea jackets and even ball gowns, in the richest combinations of material and trimming.

An exceedingly stylish garment for street wear is the Derby jacket, depicted in the accompanying cut. It is in tweed, with turned down collar and facings in moire silk. The three-quarter length fronts are rounded off and shaped to the bodice by means of a slanting gore, starting from under the armhole and disappearing in the pocket. The back view of this jacket is shown at the figure in the upper corner of the cut. The low waistcoat worn with this Derby jacket is in cream or white pique. Little gold studs are worn in the linen shirt front. The necktie is in white cambric.

Riding Habits.

Horseback riding, as taught in the New York schools and practiced in the east, follows English methods, notably the "rising trot," which is almost unknown at the south and west. The eastern women also borrow the English women's fashions in the matter of a small, flat saddle and short stirups and in the riding habit.

Many of the habits are being made in rough, hairy cloths, though smooth cloths, diagonals and corkscrew cloths are also employed. The colors most favored are black and dark blues. The most popular bodice is closely buttoned in front and finished with square postilion back. The coat bodice, long on the hips and back, with a rolling collar and lapels, disclosing a scarf at the neck and cut away at the waist to show a light waistcoat, is another popular style. A completely new habit bodice is double breasted, with low revers, showing a tie, and in lieu of the ordinary short basque an elongated one, like a man's dress coat, dividing up the center, so that it falls easily in place on the saddle. This has found much favor with English equestriennes. Whatever the style of habit bodice may be the riding skirt remains scant, closely fitted at the top and barely long enough to touch the floor when the wearer is on her feet.

A FASHIONABLE RIDING HABIT.

Ladies are permitted a choice between the silk riding hat and a Derby hat of felt. The silk hat this season has a slightly bell shaped crown, with the brim curving narrow at the sides. The gloves are of goat or doe skin and fasten with four buttons. New York women for the most part ride in top boots of patent leather, the riding trousers being made in form of knickerbockers. Long trousers may, however, be worn with ordinary walking shoes, when it is desired to economize, as the boots especially made for equestrians are expensive.

In this connection it may be well to explain that the question of cross saddle riding for women, which was agitated some months ago, was settled by the Princess of Wales, who considered it immodest.

Fashion Echoes.

Lace hats are decidedly fashionable.

In almost every case the hose matches the shoes.

The hats are of fair size, but the bonnets are small.

For very dressy occasions the fronts of shoes are embroidered with gold beads and colored stones.

RECIPES.

Mayonnaise of lobster—Empty the shell of a fine lobster, and cut the meat into pieces an inch square. Pound the lobster spawn and spread it over the lobster, which should be heaped upon a flat dish. Lay slices of cucumber on the top, and pour a mayonnaise sauce over. This sauce must be brought in a wide-mouthed pickle bottle.

Ham salad.—Take the lean part of two pounds of cold ham and chop fine. Cut two bunches of celery in small pieces. Mix two tablespoonfuls of olive oil with three of vinegar, the yelks of three hard boiled eggs, a teaspoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of white sugar and a pinch of pepper; pour over the ham and serve.

A compote of red bananas served with whipped cream is a nice luncheon dish. Make a syrup with a large cup of sugar and a scant pint of water. Let the syrup come to the boiling point and boil rapidly for ten minutes, and then add a gill of maraschino. Pour the hot syrup over as many red bananas, cut in thin slices, as it will cover. When the syrup is cold serve the bananas with whipped cream. Many fresh fruits are much more delicious sweetened with a cooked syrup like this than with raw sugar. Oranges are especially nice cut up and served in this way. Omit the maraschino, however, for oranges, but flavor the sirup, if you wish, with a little grated orange peel.

Strawberry shortcake—Make the cake as for nice biscuit, with one cupful of sour milk; one-half cupful of butter; one-half teaspoonful salt; one teaspoonful soda and flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll this about three-fourth inches thick, and bake on two tins. Stem the berries, sweeten to taste, and slightly mash them. When the cakes are done, spread one with butter and cover with the berries and sugar, place the other on top of this, and cover with butter and the remainder of the berries. Cove with a deep tin, and let stand a few moments, which will soften the crust of the cake so that the syrup from the berries will soak into it more easily. This is good enough to eat without any addition, but if cream is used have it on the table in a pitcher and pour it over each piece as it is served, as it is apt to curdle if poured over the whole cake at first. Some prefer to bake the cake in one tin and split it before adding the berries, but there is a chance of its being heavy in such a case. Those who cannot use sour milk can use baking powder and sweet milk as for biscuit.

A strawberry Bavarian cream is especially nice. This requires one quart of strawberries, one pint of cream, half a cup of boiling water, half a cup of cold water and half a box of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in the cold water for two hours. Mash the berries and sugar together and let them stand two or even three hours in an earthen bowl. As soon as the gelatine is sufficiently soaked add the boiling water to it and stir it till it is entirely dissolved. Strain the strawberries through a sieve fine enough to exclude the seeds, and strain the gelatine also through the same sieve into the strawberry juice. Beat the cream to a stiff froth and set it aside. Now place the dish containing the gelatine and strawberry juice in another containing cracked ice and stir them until they begin to grow a little thick, then add the whipped cream and continue stirring gently. The cream will now grow very thick. When it is as thick as it can be and just soft enough to pour, turn it into the molds and set it away in the ice box to harden. If you are in a hurry set it in a pan of cracked ice, but do no not use salt with the ice, or it would freeze. A strawberry "Bavarian" is very nice served in a fancy mold which is open in the center where it may be filled in with whipped cream. It should be set on a low crystal platter and served with whipped cream around it. It is certainly a very delicious and ornamental dessert.

Tea a la Tarlatan.

The charming literary wife of a celebrated New York artist has introduced the prettiest sort of a new wrinkle in the serving of her afternoon tea. When first she handed round the steaming cups, each with a white, flower-like fragment floating on top, her guests were greatly interested over the innovation. Then she explained, and, while adding a slice of lemon and cube of sugar to the fragrant beverage, coached the women present as to how they might go and do likewise. It appears she bought crisp, coarse tarlatan, cut it up in squares of five by five inches, pinked the edges in sharp, deep scallops, and then, putting a spoonful of Russian caravan tea in the center, tied the leaves into a tiny sack by means of a bit of heavy thread. By ruffling out the loose portions she obtained a blossomy look for her new fashioned tea-balls, and not only added immensely to the daintiness of her table and cups, but made it possible for each guest to suit his or her particular taste. Some choose to let the tea lily remain until strength is attained, while those liking the weaker drink soon remove the tarlatan bag.—[Indianapolis News.

The Rose Bed.

The following list of roses may be of advantage to those having a small piece of ground. Twenty-three roses [illegible] nine inches apart, in a circular bed three and a half feet in diameter. [illegible] France," a hybrid tea, [illegible] beautiful in shape and color [illegible] in fragrance; "Bride," snow white [illegible]; Duchess de Brabant, pink [illegible] Lyon, yellow (tea); Madame [illegible] Schwartz, pale pink; Marie Van Houtte, yellow (tea); Queen's Scarlet [illegible] Malmaison, flesh color [illegible] Lambert, white (China); [illegible] yellow (tea). This is [illegible] than "Etoile," but [illegible] —[Washington Star.

The Story of Theodosia Burr.

A few weeks ago an [illegible] of Theodosia Burr in [illegible] Hatteras, was printed. [illegible] niece of the doctor who [illegible] taken from the cabin [illegible] a complete story of it [illegible] uncle had antiquarian [illegible] covered the picture in the [illegible] old lady, whom by accident [illegible] ing at Nag's Head. Mrs. [illegible] sort of crook, finally gave [illegible] niece from gratitude, and [illegible] how it had been found [illegible] alone at sea; in the cabin [illegible] by flowers, shells and [illegible] dresses, all of which [illegible] the bride-elect of one of [illegible] time was about 1812. It [illegible] vessel was the Patriot, [illegible] which was to convey Mrs. Alston (Theodosia Burr) to her father in New York, [illegible] which had set sail late in [illegible] Charleston. Neither the [illegible] any of the passengers were [illegible] heard of until two [illegible] Norfolk, Va., confessed [illegible] the crew of a pirate craft [illegible] ing the Patriot, had made [illegible] gers walk the plank. They [illegible] from their play by a [illegible] other sailors, one dying [illegible] other in a poorhouse in [illegible] the same tale. Besides [illegible] identified by all the relatives [illegible] tunate woman.—[Atlanta Constitution.

FARMER'S ALLIANCE.

Proceedings of the Second Day of the Meeting at Albany. The Gazette Complimented.

Special to the Gazette.

ALBANY, TEX., May 27.—The second day of the district Alliance meeting [illegible] closed without special [illegible] After a short executive session at [illegible] this morning the delegates [illegible] adjourned to the [illegible] J. W. Bailey of [illegible] county, made them [illegible] two hours' duration, in which he [illegible] the present administration of [illegible] rather mercilessly.

At 12:30 dinner was announced [illegible] partook vigorously of barbecued [illegible] delicacies ad infinitum.

After dinner Mr. J. W. Baird of Lamar county made a short talk, and [illegible] compliment to THE GAZETTE editorial [illegible] date, which said that while the proposed sub-treasury scheme might be [illegible] ionary, the present banking and financial system of the government needed reconstructing.

Mr. Baird was followed by [illegible] of Corsicana, an old-time Democrat, who sighed for the good old days when coon skins were the only recognized currency.

Mr. M. Gaines, editor of the [illegible] Exponent of Comanche, was the next speaker, and in an oration of one hour and a half he gave the history and aims of the Alliance.

The weather to-day has been pleasant and agreeable, and the crowd has exceeded even the number expected, about fifteen hundred having registered at the Albany News office in the park, of which about five hundred are delegates and members of the Alliance. The members are working hard to conclude the work before them, which they hope to conclude to-night.